

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-17 remain in the application. Claims 12-17 are withdrawn following a restriction requirement. Election of claims 1-11 is hereby confirmed. Claim 6 is amended to correct informalities noted in the Office Action. No new matter is added by any of these amendments.

A. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112.

The amendment to claim 6 is believed to correct the informality noted in the Office action and overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112.

B. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102.

Claims 1-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 based upon Callaghan et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1, as amended, calls for, among other things, an intermediary computer having a first process running within a dynamically assigned domain and a second process running within a statically assigned domain. At least this feature is not shown or suggested in the Callaghan et al. reference.

Callaghan et al. show a proxy server lacks either a dynamically assigned domain or a statically assigned domain. Using the examples in Callaghan, a domain name request sent to a DNS server would not return the address of the proxy server. Instead, a DNS server would return the assigned network address for "ibm.com" or "stored.cookie.com". Callaghan et al. do not suggest that the proxy server is a member of either of these domains. A proxy server is positioned to intercept network traffic independent of the domain of a particular browser request. As such, a proxy server will intercept traffic for all domains. In contrast, claim 1 calls for an intermediary computer having a first process running within a dynamically assigned domain and a second process running within a statically assigned domain. Proxy servers that execute processes in this manner are not known and are not shown or suggested by Callaghan et al. At least these elements of claim 1 are not shown or suggested in the relied on reference.

With respect to claim 2, Callaghan et al. do not show or suggest converting domain-specific state information associated with the dynamically assigned domain **into a parameter and communicating the parameter** to the second process. Callaghan may use parameters to convey URLs between domains, but do not use parameters to convey state information.

Claims 3-11 depend from claim 1 and are distinct from Callaghan et al. for at least the same reasons as claim 1 as well as the individual limitations appearing in those claims.

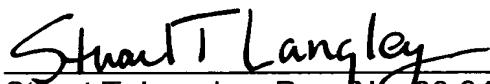
C. Conclusion.

The references that were cited but not relied upon are no more relevant than the references that were relied upon. In view of all of the above, the claims are now believed to be allowable and the case in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this case, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicants' attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Any fee deficiency associated with this submittal may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1123.

Respectfully submitted,

May 5, 2005



Stuart T. Langley, Reg. No. 33,940
Hogan & Hartson LLP
One Tabor Center
1200 17th Street, Suite 1500
Denver, Colorado 80202
(720) 406-5335 Tel
(303) 899-7333 Fax